The U.S. position in regard to the expansion of the UN Security Council was that rising powers like India that have shouldered global responsibilities should be accommodated in international institutions. India and the U.S. agreed to hold a dialogue on this subject and the U.S. Special Adviser on UN Reform is expected to visit India in that regard.

Fixing of maritime boundaries

4551. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's maritime boundaries have been finally fixed as required under international laws/conventional;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMMED): (a) and (b) The Government of India have concluded 11 Maritime Boundary agreements with Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and Maldives. Details of these Agreements are as follows:

(1) Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Boundary in Historic Waters between the two countries and related matters, signed on 26/28 June 1974, which came into force on 8 July 1974.

(2) Agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar and the Bay of Bengal and related matters, singed on 23 March 1976, which came into force on 10 May, 1976.

(3) Supplementary agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the Extension of the Maritime Boundary between the two countries in the Gulf of Mannar from position 13m to the Tri-junction point between India, Sri Lanka and Maldives (Point T), singed on 22 November, 1976, which came into force on 5 February, 1977.

(4) Agreement between India, Sri Lanka and Maldives concerning the determination of the tri-junction point between the three countries in the Gulf of Mannar, signed on 31 July, 1976, which came into force on the date of signature *i.e.,* 31 July, 1976.

(5) Agreement between India and Maldives on Maritime Boundary in the Arabian Sea and related matters, signed on 28 December 1976, which came into force on 8 June, 1978.

(6) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia relating to the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries, signed on 8 August, 1974, which came into force on 17 December, 1974.

(7) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the Extension of the 1974 Continental Shelf Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman sea and the Indian ocean, signed on 14 January, 1977, which came into force on 15 August, 1974.

(8) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Kingdom of Thailand concerning the determination of the tri-junction point and the delimitation of the related boundaries of the three countries in the Andaman sea, signed on 22 June, 1978, which came into force on 2 March, 1979.

(9) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand on the Delimitation of Seabed Boundary between the two countries in the Andaman sea, signed on 22 June, 1978, which came into force on 15 December, 1978.

(10) Agreement between the Republic of India and Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (Myanmar) on the delimitation of the Maritime, Boundary in the Andaman Sea, in the Coco Channel and in the Bay of Bengal, signed on 23 December, 1986, which came into force on 14 September, 1987.

(11) Agreement on the determination of the tri-junction point between India, Myanmar and Thailand in the Andaman Sea, signed on 27 October, 1993, which came into force on 24 May, 1995.

(c) The maritime boundaries with Bangladesh and Pakistan have not yet been finalized.